Executive will be made, but shall not be surprised if it be accompanied or followed by a declaration of the views entertained by the House as to the extent or limitation of the powers to be given to the Mission.—*Nat. Intel.*

In Senate—Mr. Smith presented the memorial of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Baltimore, praying the payment of interest on money advanced for the use of the government during the late war.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to ascertain the value of debased Foreign Coin and depreciated currency.

The bill further to amend the act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," dated March 2d, 1799—was taken up, and, after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Holmes, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion by Mr. Hayne, the Senate then went into Executive business: and shortly after adjourned.

APRIL 7.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Benton, to authorise the President of the United States to sell certain land, the property of the U. States in the State of Missouri. The bill for removing obstructions in, and deepening the channel of, the harbour of Mobile, was ordered to a third reading. The Senate then took up Executive business in conclave and adjourned at 4 P. M.

After a few minutes spent in receiving reports of Committees, the House of Representatives, yesterday went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when the subject of the Mission to Panama was again taken up for consideration. The Committee was then addressed by Messrs. Brent, of Louisiana, and Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky, in favor of the mission, and by Messrs. Rives, of Virginia, and Hamilton, of S. Carolina, against it. Some resolutions were offered by Mr. Markley, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the message of Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Hamilton will resume his remarks to-day, unless the House should take up private business, which has the priority. [*Nat. Journal.*

APRIL. 8

In the Senate, the Judiciary Bill from the House of Representatives was yesterday the subject of consideration all day. The amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, changing the arrangement of the Circuits, so as to place Ohio and Kentucky in the same Circuit, was agreed to by a large majority. The discussion was chiefly on the amendment. The bill for removing obstructions in the Harbor of Mobile was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives were engaged yesterday, being one of the days on which private business has the preference, in the discussion of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of the State during the late war, but the Committee rose without coming to any decision.

Mr. Eastman of New Hampshire, offered a joint resolution providing, as an amendment to the constitution, that no person shall hold the office of Judge of any Court of the United States after he shall have attained the age of 70 years.

On Friday week Mr. McDuffie had addressed the committee, in reply to various members who had spoken upon the subject; and in the course of his remarks, must have been, we presume, very severe upon Mr. Adams Mr. Clay and some of their friends in the House of Representatives, by whose means the former was elevated to the Presidency; accusing them of corruption, as it is asserted by some prints in pretty pointed terms.

He was applied to on Saturday by Mr. Trimble and Mr. Vance. A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives a statement of the transactions, and according to that statement, Mr. Trimble called Mr. McDuffie a calumniator, saying, in effect, that he was no less "a perjured felon" that a man who swore to what he knew to be false; and in the course of his remarks said that the calumniator he had described would be delivered over to heaven's hangman, to scourge the rascal naked round the horizon of heaven's circumference."

Mr. McDuffie rose to reply, and first demanded of Mr. Trimble to declare whether or not he had alluded to him, in his remarks. The latter answered evasively, saying that he intended his remarks to apply to him in the same degree as his were intended for himself, and then said, before God I meant no less; and may heaven's lightning blast me if I meant any more;" when Mr. McDuffie replied "every gentleman knows what was my language yesterday, as to Mr. Clay and his friends."—He asked Mr. Trimble if he heard it, to which he replied that he had heard a part of it; and had been told by a friend that other parts of it had been very offensive; when Mr. McDuffie proceeded as follows: "It is useless to press for an explanation—perhaps it had been better I had not asked it—but I wish now the gentleman to understand that I perfectly understand the game that is going on—and perfectly understand the skulking manager who moves the wires. The honorable gentleman from Ohio told the House that he came from the lowest orders of society: (here Mr. Vance said he had qualified his declaration as referring to *poverty*)—Sir, he need not have told us *that*—he has not disappointed his destiny. But, when the Secretary of State wishes to avoid responsibility, and puts forth only *tools* and *understrappers*, I have only to say, that if he wishes me to move in this business, he must send me *gentlemen*, and I never will recognize as such every one who happens to hold a seat here." Here it is said attempts were made to have the committee rise, but they failed, and the debate was continued by Mr. Moore and Mr. Henry, friends of General Jackson, and who spoke in vindication of him from some charges alluded to by Mr. Trimble.

Much speculation is on foot as to the consequence of this scene: and the question, who ought to challenge?—Ought M'Duffie because he first demanded an explanation? Ought Trimble because M'Duffie's attack was first made? Ought Vance because M'Duffie called him no gentleman? Ought both because they were called tools and understrappers?—Ought Mr. Clay, because M'Duffie virtually said he would not fight his underlings, but would fight him? Did M'Duffie turn tail? Will he fight if challenged?—are in every body's mouth. Would it not be better to inquire, what says the Decalogue?

FOREIGN.

WAR!

The editors of the Baltimore American have been kindly favored with the following extracts of a letter from an authentic source to a mercantile house in that city, dated

Monte Video, Jan. 8, 1826.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres commenced on the 21st December, and has been rigidly enforced. Several vessels have attempted to go up, but have been ordered off—two or three, having a small draft of water, succeeded in passing the squadron in the night without being apprized of the blockade. One of these was the *Mohawk* of Baltimore, with a cargo of rum and sugar from Bahia. The existence of hostilities between the Buenos Ayreans and Brazilians, so unexpected to all, and so directly contrary to what we had reason to expect, from the official note of Mr. Garcia, to admiral Lobos upon his arrival at Buenos Ayres, appears to have been brought about by certain circumstances not calculated in the opinion of the Buenos Ayreans to have produced such a result. Private citizens had aided the Patriots of the Banda Oriental with money and arms, but the Government, although well effected to their cause, considered it as its safest policy to avoid any thing like hostility. It however committed itself by receiving the deputies from the provisional government of the Banda Oriental, and in consequence of a brilliant victory obtained by Lavalleja over the Brazilians, on the 12th Oct. it acknowledged the Banda Oriental as one of the United Provinces and Lavalleja as Governor.

As soon as this information reached Rio, the Brazillian government acted upon it, and instituted the blockade on the 21st December, but without declaring war formally. This has been by a "Declaration of War by the Government of Buenos Ayres, on the 2d of January."—Gunboats and barges have been built,—Admiral Brown appointed to the command, and every preparation made to prosecute the war with vigor. The consequence is, that vessels going to Buenos Ayres, have been sent in here, and this market is now in such a state as to preclude all chance of making sales, even at a loss of fifteen per cent.

GREECE.—The London Journals contain accounts from Greece down to so late a date as the 11th Jan. These are far more favorable than might have been expected. The seraskier Redschid has been defeated before Missolonghi, with very considerable loss. After two fruitless assaults upon Tripolizza, Colocotroni, made himself master of that garrison on the night of the 26th December. The combat is described as having been desperate. The Greek soldiery irritated by the devastation of their country and full of the remembrance of the heads sent as presents to Constantinople, and of the women and children dragged into slavery, put 2,300 of the Egyptians to the sword. From this terrible lesson Ibrahim Pacha may learn, that he has no quarter to expect if he falls into the hands of the Greeks. The foreign officers taken in Tripolizza have been spared "for the present," in order that they might be carried from place to place, as a spectacle to the people of apostacy from the cross. There appears to be a disinclination to release them on any conditions, and it is probable they will perish in dungeons.

Colocotroni, who is sufficiently supported by numerous bands of Klephts, is said to be on the march to Patras. If the war be thus carried into Achaia, we shall be more rapidly informed of its events. The retreat of Ibruhim Pacha, in case of any new defeat, will be rendered almost impossible. The road of Elis, & the passage of the Alphens, will be made impracticable by the season, and as his communications by sea, are very difficult, the territory of Patras may be fatal to the Pacha. "In every point of view," say the letters from Zante, "the winter campaign is lost to the Turks."

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid, of the 24th Jan. state, the king was to preside in person the next day at the Council of State, as the notes delivered by the foreign powers, relative to South America, caused him to be present at the important discussion on that subject. A great change has taken place in the council since the surrender of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and some of the members are for acknowledging the independence of South America. It appears that the augmentation of the price of bread and meat in that capital, has caused discontent among the populace: the police have been on the alert for several days, there being great fears that commotions will take place.

A private letter from Madrid, dated Jan. 26th says, that an order had been sent to the censors of all the towns where public spectacles are exhibited, to suppress in every theatrical piece the word *liberty*, wherever it may be found, as well as every other term of allusion to the state of affairs in 1820. The censors are made personally responsible for any allusion of that kind, and for all applause which may be applied to it.

Letters from Spain state that commotions had taken place in various parts of that country. The death of the Emperor of Russia had revived the hopes of the *liberals* in Cadiz and other places.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Duke of Wellington set out on his mission to Petersburgh on Wednesday night.—When we lately announced that his Grace had been selected for this mission, we stated that he was understood to have a much more important object to accomplish than to be the medium of conveying a few Court compliments on the accession of the new Autocrat to the throne. We can now confirm our original announcement, and state on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest alliance, that urgent political negociation, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of his Grace's journey. The settlement of the affairs of Greece has been long an embarrassing question between England and her continental allies; and it is well known, that in compliance with the wishes of Austria, the unfortunate Greeks were last year abandoned to the chances of another campaign, through which they may be said to have struggled successfully. The strong feeling of the Russian Army in favor of their co-religionists, which was restrained by the late Emperor, cannot so easily be repressed by his successor; and Nicholas, ascribing the late mutiny and bloodshed at Petersburg to the feeling, has declared to his allies that the only means of escaping danger to his person and government is to interfere in favor of the Greeks. Unless he can act in concert with his allies, he must act single-handed in this important enterprize, and in that case ambition might not stop when humanity was satisfied.—To prevent, therefore, the general war to which the march of Russian troops against Turkey might lead, the Duke of Wellington is empowered to offer our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece. Nothing but so important an object could have induced his Grace to undertake so fatiguing a journey at the present inclement season of the year, and in his present delicate state of health. If Russia and England join cordially in this object, and France co-operate, as no doubt she will, they can encounter no opposition from Constantinople or Vienna.

IRELAND.—A letter from Moate, in Westmeath, says—"This country is in a frightful state; it is in possession of the Rockites from night-fall to sun-rise, as regularly as the town of —— is in that of its garrison. They paid a quiet visit to this very house on Wednesday night, at eight o'clock, but I did not know until a few minutes after they were close up at its windows; they subsequently visited or rather held visitations, at a great number of houses—they seemed to be in regular training.

The Drogheda Journal states "from good authority, that Viscount Granville, half-brother to the Marquis of Stafford, is to succeed the Marquis Wellesley, in the government of Ireland."

A late Dublin Evening Mail contains the particulars of no less than thirty outrages committed in various districts of Ireland. Another Dublin Journal states that the provincial prints are totally barren of interest, and this seems to have called forth the shocking enumeration to which we have alluded. Perhaps, says the representative, murders, abductions, malicious burnings, and robberies in Ireland have ceased to be matters of interest. We regret that it should be so, and trust that party spirit does not lead to the suppression of facts, feeling convinced, as we do, that nothing can be of more service to the sister country than the exhibition of her real state—even as to crime.

FROM LIMA AND COQUIMBO.

The ship Portia, capt. Tripp, arrived at New York on Thursday forenoon, in 120 days from Lima and 90 from Coquimbo. The whole of the Chili fleet, says the Evening Post, sailed on the 20th Nov. against the Island of Chiloe with the President at their head. Capt. Tripp spoke on the 26th January the ship Panthea, captin Austin, 31 days from Chorillos, bound to Rio Janerio and Boston. Capt. A. informed that it was reported when he sailed from Chorillos (Dec 25th) that Gen. Rodill held the castles at Callao, and there was no prospect of his giving them up soon.

The frigate United States, Commodore Hull, was at Lima, and the sloop of war Peacock, was expected every day from Guayaquill. The Dolphin had gone to the Mulgrave Islands after mutineers.

AUSTRIA.—The New York American contains a letter from London, under date of February 14, which we attribute to the most respectable source, and therefore receive it with full credit. It says:—

"The Emperor of Austria will shortly abdicate in favour of his second son, the eldest being an idiot, and retire to Florence to pass the remainder of his days. I do not think that the government here are easy about Russia. Its great army and the public opinion in favour of the Greeks, with the plunder of Constantinople as an incentive to these prætorian bands, may finally force Nicholas from the observance of his brother's policy."

HAYTI.—The New York Gazette has been favored with a letter from Port au Prince which states, that the Proclamation of President BOYER was received with general joy by the inhabitants, but excited quite a different feeling among the Frenchmen at Port au Prince.

The French frigate Medee of 48; the sloop Hebe, of 28, and the brigantine Fleche, of 16 guns, were lying at Port au Prince, and the Surprise of 16 guns was daily expected. The frigate Antigone of 42 guns, sailed on the 9th for Brest. She had been waiting some time for a large amount of *specie*, which it was said she was to carry home, but took as a substitute the *Proclamation*.

Considerable anxiety existed at Port au Prince for the arrival of the British Consul General, Mr. Charles M'Kenzie, (a man of color) who was to sail from Portsmouth on the 18th of January.—This appointment, which was considered in England a master stroke of policy, was viewed in quite a different light in Port au Prince. The Haytien Government would, we learn, have been better pleased if the colored skin had been left out of the question, not from prejudice, but from an impression that the British Ministry considered a white man too good for them,

HAVANA.—A letter to the editors of the American, from a correspondent at Havana under date of 23d March, says:—We have not the smallest change in our political situation, since I last addressed you; we are quiet, and probably will remain so for some time, unless, as I have already written you, we be visited by some of our neighbors—in which case it is impossible to say what will follow. As far as I have been able to observe, the party for independence is strong, but they want a head. The inhabitants of this island are very justly reputed to be great boasters, but very slack in the execution; and if we are to judge of the future by the facility with which the Constitution was proclaimed and abolished, it might be concluded that a small force would do a great deal, particularly if led by an active chief. The people by themselves will do nothing; but the shadow of assistance would perhaps make them perform wonders. Business here is very dull. Our market is glutted, and the approaching holidays have put a stop to all commercial transactions."

SUSQUEHANNA TRADE.—The Harrisburg Chronicle of the 6th inst. says—"A vast and unprecedented amount of property has passed down the Susquehanna the present season. For three weeks past, the river has been literally covered with boats, arks and rafts laden with coal—bituminous from Clearfield county, and anthracite from Susquehanna county—lumber of every discription, plaster, whiskey, potatoes, cheese, wheat, pig, meal, &c.&c. Every succeeding year shows the growing importance of the Susquehanna trade, the extraordinary fertility of the valleys bordering upon it, the industry of the inhabitants, and the vast mineral wealth with which the state abounds.

Up to the 4th inst. 554 arks, 523 rafts and 15 boats arrived at or passed Columbia, and on that day 60 or 70 of these varieties of river crafts were on their way past that town. A great number of arks and rafts stop at the towns above Columbia, so that the foregoing is but a fraction of the commerce of the Susquehanna.—Besides keel boat navigation may be said to end at Columbia, and many boats of this discription do not proceed further down the river than York Haven. Since the 4th of this month many more arks and rafts have been passing down daily than before that period. We understand that the trade in lumber is brisk, on account of the demand in the cities of the sea board.

Haunted Houses.—The notion of houses haunted by the troubled spirits of their former tenants, is very ancient.—Suetonius informs us that the house in which the emperor Caligula died was haunted after his decease. Pliny mentions a house at Athens which no one durst inhabit, it was so troubled with spirits. Augustine knew such a house near Hippo It would be an endless task to cite modern testimonies. Luther's credulity is well known. All this may be true with a little alteration. When it is said by an old author that a house is haunted by spirits, for spirits we ought always to read *rats*.

A hard case.—Mr. John C. Singleterry, of Portage county, Ohio, has recently been *mulcted* in $600 damages, for a slander uttered by his loving spouse.—Poor Fellow! He had much better have remained Mr. *Single* Terry, all his life, than to take a help mate who will *talk* away his hard earning thus. But the tongue is an unruly member which no man can tame.

The Maryland Claim.—A Bill has been reported in Congress authorising the payment of the claim of Maryland for interest on money expended in the late war, which, without doubt, will pass—the principle upon which the claim is advanced, having been settled by the act of Congress of last year, authorising the payment of a similar claim to Virginia.—By this act the State of Maryland will receive about one hundred thousand dollars. The City of Baltimore, also, has put forth a claim upon the same principle, and will recover from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars. Our information on this subject is entitled to entire confidence.

To the attention and exertions of the able Senator in Congress, Gen. SMITH the people of Maryland and the citizens of Baltimore, are indebted for these pleasing results. It is within our knowledge that Gen. Smith was the first to suggest the putting forth the claim of Maryland and this movement on his part suggested the subject to the city authorities. It is therefore but just that the people should know these things that they may be duly estimated with the other labors of a venerable public servant.

Methodism.—"The first time I had the pleasure of being in company with the Rev. John Wesley, was in the year 1783. I asked him what must be done to keep Methodism alive when he was dead—to which he immediately answered,—The Methodists must take heed to their Doctrine, their Experience, their Practice and their Discipline. If they attend to their doctrine *only*, they will make the people *Antinomians*; if to the experimental part of religion only, they will make them *Enthusiasts*; if to the practice part only, they will make them *Pharisees*;—and if they do not attend to their discipline, they will be like persons who bestow much pains in cultivating their garden and put no fence round it to save it from the wild boar of the forest.

Singular custom.—The southern part of Devon, (Eng.) is remarkable for its excellent cider. For the purpose of insuring a good fruit harvest, the following custom is almost universally kept up in that part of the country. On the eve of the Epiphany, the farmer attended by his workmen, with a large jug of cider repairs to the orchard, and encircling one of the best bearing trees, they drink the following toast three several times—

Here's to thee, old apple tree;
Whence thou may'st bud—whence thou may'st blow;
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow!
Hats full! caps full! bushel, bushel-sacks full!
And my pockets full too! Huzza! huzza.

Some are so superstitious as to believe that if they neglect this ancient custom, be the weather what it may, the trees will bear no apples that year.

ORIGIN OF PHRASES.

"To Rule the Roast"—is to govern, manage, or preside over; Johnson observes, that it was originally written Roist, which signifies a tumult, and then implied to direct the rabble.—*Brady's Variety of Lit.*

"To bear the Bell"—is to suppress others, or to be the first in merit; alluding to the wether, who wears the bell, and is followed by the flock; or the first pack horse of a drove who has bells on his collar.—*Brady.*

"Piping Hot"—This expression is taken from the custom of a baker's blowing his pipe or horn in villages to let the people know his bread was just drawn, and consequently 'hot' and light.—*Brady.*

"Under the Rose"—that is privately or secretly. The rose was it is said, sacred to Harpocrates, the God of Silence and therefore frequently placed on the ceilings of rooms destined for the receiving of guests; and implying, that whatever was transacted there should not be made public.—*Brady.*

"To come in pudding time"—that is by dinner time, or time to begin dinner, pudding being the first dish that was served up.—*Brady.*

"A Welch Rabit"—Bread and cheese toasted; that is, 'a Welch rare bit'—*Brady.*

"Pettifogger"—A little dirty attorney, &c. It is derived from the French word *Petit vogue*, of small, or little reputative.—*Brady.*

Sudden death.—Mr. Uriel Smith while apparently in good health, and attending a town meeting at Francistown, N. H. suddenly fell down dead in the pew where he sat. The moderator was just about to declare an unanimous vote for him, as town Clerk.

John Carrol, was hung in Jackson county, Florida, on the 27th of January last, for the murder of Mrs. Elvire B. H. Northrop, being the first execution that has taken place in that territory since its cession to the United States.

Mr. Whippo, an engineer, examined the route from Warren, on the Allegheny to Franklin, Penn. and from thence to Pittsburg, and states that the whole expense of canal navigation from Buffalo to Pittsburg, will not be equal to $2,000,000.

Although it may be thought by many very singular how we obtained our knowledge, yet we assert it as a fact, that Ladies always pull off their left stocking last.

Cambridge Chronicle
AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, April, 15 1

Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

Our readers may form some ide[a of] the recent transactions at Washin[gton] by referring to the Congressional re[port] under date of April 8th.

We are requested to state that [Sa]mon Kirwan, Esq. declines being [con]dered a candidate for Elector of the Senate of Maryland.

We are authorised to announce [Thomas] Douglass and John Brohawn, esq[rs.] Candidates for Electors of Senate [at the] ensuing election.

Arthur H. Willis, esq. is a can[didate] to represent Dorchester county, [at the] next Legislature of Maryland.

Philemon L. Chew, esq. late m[ember] of the Executive Council, is a Can[didate] for Elector of Senate, for Prince Ge[orge's] county.

Levin Gale, esq. is a Candidate [to] present the Congressional district [com]posed of Kent, Cecil, and Harford [coun]ties, in the next Congress of the [United] States.

Robert W. Kent, of Anne A[rundel] county, is a Candidate for the nex[t Gen]eral Assembly of Maryland—and [Ma]tio Ridout, of the same county, fo[r Elec]tor of Senate.

James Polk and *Thomas C. [illegible]* Esqrs. of Somerset county, are [Candi]dates for Electors of Senate.

A number of the most respecta[ble citi]zens of Queen Anne's county h[ave re]quested a public meeting of the [citizens] at Centreville, on Monday the [illegible] May next, "for the purpose of co[nsider]ing the propriety of adopting mea[sures to] restrict undue and improper prac[tices in] obtaining votes for any office in [the gift] of the people."

Literary.—We learn from th[e New] York Post that a highly interesti[ng work] is in the press at Madrid; the V[illegible] Christopher Columbus, compiled [illegible] from his own papers, which ha[illegible] discovered within a few years, a[illegible] posed in part of extracts from h[illegible]nal. This work has been prep[illegible] publication by the famous Bish[illegible] Casas. A translation from the [illegible] into English is making by Was[illegible] Irving, who is at present at Ma[illegible] will probably be published in thi[illegible]ry early in the ensuing summer.

An English paper makes me[illegible] an action brought by a lady, to [illegible] damages for the breach of a prom[illegible]riage. The lady had been mar[illegible] fifteen years, but was at the tim[illegible]ow—the gentleman had but one [illegible] to comply with his promise, and [illegible] he was a married man at the tim[illegible] made it, and the father of a g[illegible] family. In this strange courtshi[illegible] proved that the gentleman decla[illegible] in case of refusal, he would sh[illegible]self, which the lady advised h[illegible] and procured him a pistol for [illegible]pose. The Jury, pitying the [illegible] of this loving couple, returned [illegible] for the lady of £14 19s. 6d.

Cobbett.—Some efforts are m[illegible] the instigation of a crazy provin[illegible]onet, (Sir Thomas Beevor) to r[illegible] notorious person to Parliament. [illegible]ing was held in Lincoln's Inn F[illegible] the purpose of deliberating on t[illegible] measures to be adopted. Aft[illegible] deal of noise and nonsense, it [illegible] the passing of certain resolutio[illegible]mending a public subscription [illegible] course of his speech Cobbett [illegible] "if he should be returned to the [illegible]liament he would make the ear[illegible]isters tingle as they had neve[illegible] before; or if he did not, then [illegible] suffer any man present to drag [illegible] his house and tread him to pie[illegible] dirt."

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